UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/CONF.167/PC/6
28 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF
SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES
First session
30 August-10 September 1993
Item 2 (a) of the provisional agenda*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIRST GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/189 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS: OVERVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Overview of system-wide activities relevant to General Assembly resolution 47/189

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 47/189, entitled "Convening of a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States", requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing a review of existing global and regional programmes of action for their applicability to and their combined effect on the sustainable development of small island developing States. The report should also make specific recommendations on any changes to those programmes of action which may be needed to establish greater consistency with the principles of Agenda 21 with respect to the sustainable development of small island developing States. Moreover, the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, at its organizational session held in New York on 15 and 16 April 1993, adopted more detailed guidelines concerning the preparation of the documentation for its substantive session.

2. It should be noted that a significant number of activities carried out within the United Nations system and other international organizations to implement Agenda 21 are either directly or indirectly relevant to the sustainable development of small island developing States. This is particularly the case for those areas such as the protection of the atmosphere (including combating climate change), protection of oceans and all kind of seas, environmentally sound management of wastes, conservation of biodiversity, and most cross-sectoral activities in the areas of education, training, health, technology transfer, and financial resources, among others. Although activities in these areas are carried out mainly at the global and regional levels, they have a direct impact on the prospects for the sustainable development of small island developing States.

3. Detailed information on the progress made to incorporate the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in the activities of international organizations, and measures undertaken by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) to ensure that sustainable development principles are incorporated into programmes and processes within the United Nations system have been recently brought to the attention of the Commission on Sustainable Development in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.17/1993/8). While this report is not specifically focused on small island developing States, information on the system-wide activities described is relevant to their sustainable development in general. This latter report is therefore brought to the attention of the Preparatory Committee.

4. To prepare this report, the Secretary-General requested all relevant programmes, organs and organizations of the United Nations system to submit information on their activities relevant to the sustainable development of small island developing States. This report focuses on activities which are of particular importance to the specific vulnerabilities and concerns of the small island developing States. The report is structured according to the programme areas of Agenda 21, as well as the suggested priority areas decided upon at the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee. Many of the activities listed in this report do not necessarily fit perfectly in any single programme area for sustainable development, particularly the cross-sectoral activities. Information regarding such activities is included under the programme area that best reflects their focus.

5. The report should not be seen as either an exhaustive or restrictive list of all relevant activities carried out within the United Nations system in this area. For example, information on various technical assistance projects in specific countries implemented individually or jointly by organizations of the system is not included in it. Also not included are the many United Nations programmes and activities which are implemented by other intergovernmental organizations and Governments, but which receive support from the United Nations system through funding and technical cooperation arrangements.

6. The purpose of the report is to identify those existing programmes undertaken within the United Nations system that will be able to play a significant role in facilitating the transition of small island developing States towards sustainable development. It is hoped that this overview will assist the Preparatory Committee in formulating specific recommendations and proposals in the expected final documents of the Conference.

7. Specific recommendations of the Secretary-General aimed at ensuring greater effectiveness of national, regional and international efforts with respect to the sustainable development needs and priorities of small island developing States are brought to the attention of the Preparatory Committee in the report submitted under item 3 of its provisional agenda. Recommendations on any required changes or adjustments to already existing programmes and activities carried out within the United Nations system will need to be further elaborated by ACC, through the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development, and in the light of relevant decisions of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference.

I. PROGRAMME AREAS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A. Combating climate change

8. The World Climate Programme (WCP), established in 1979 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), the work of the WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and discussion in other forums such as the two World Climate Conferences (1979 and 1990) are helping to improve the scientific understanding of climate and its variability and change and to identify better relevant socio-economic and policy implications.

9. Although WMO is responsible for the overall coordination of WCP, the programme is being implemented by a number of agencies, including UNEP, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO/IOC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and ICSU. The World Climate Data and Monitoring Programme of WCP aims at maintaining and enhancing observational networks and facilitating data processing and exchange. The World Climate Applications and Services Programme of WCP is concerned with enhancing the use of climate information to reduce the vulnerability of societies to extreme events, particularly in developing countries. The World Climate Impact Assessment and Response Strategies Programme of WCP focuses on establishing methodologies for conducting impact assessments as well as assistance in compiling inventories of natural sources of greenhouse gases.

10. Major activities within the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) of WCP include the Tropical Oceans Global Atmosphere Programme (TOGA) and the World Oceans Circulation Experiment (WOCE), both undertaken in cooperation with UNESCO/IOC. The WCRP cooperates with ICSU's International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme through combined research projects. UNESCO/IOC coordinates the implementation of the Global Sea-Level Observing System (GLOSS), which is a coordinated system for monitoring global levels in anticipation of global warming, ocean circulation patterns, and climate variability, among others. The data resulting from GLOSS are required to make reliable assessments of sea-level changes on a sound scientific basis. Sea-level data collected and archived by the Permanent Service for Mean Sea-Level are available to the international community.

11. The Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) is a joint effort of UNESCO/IOC, WMO, UNEP and ICSU, and a module of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) (see para. 33 below) aimed at monitoring the coastal zone environment and its changes. Emphasis is given to changes of sea-level and coastal circulation and their associated impacts, including coral reef and mangrove communities.

12. As a contribution to ongoing work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on a Framework Convention on Climate Change (INC/FCCC), the United Nations University (UNU) has recently completed a research project into greenhouse gas indices, and related international policy-making and governance, clarifying key technical issues relating to the emissions, and outlining the economic responsibilities of various countries based on the emissions. The INC/FCCC is continuing work related to the commitments, financial arrangements, and other procedural, institutional and legal matters set out in the Convention. (See E/CN.17/1993/8 for more details.)

13. In addition to close cooperation with WMO, other UNEP activities include the preparation of overviews and studies on the impacts and related costs of climate change. FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WMO are concerned with assessing, reducing or mitigating the effects of potential climate change on agriculture, including irrigation systems, forestry and fisheries. WHO is deeply involved in the identification and study of possible health hazards resulting from climate change and, with the International Centre for Science and High Technology which is under the auspices of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), has an Earth and Environmental Sciences component. Many other United Nations bodies and agencies within their respective areas of competence provide similar advice and guidance. The major funding agencies, including the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), are providing support to WCP. UNDP, in collaboration with WMO, is strengthening national and regional capabilities to assess climate and climate change through the Climate Computer System.

14. Measurements of the ozone layer, taken for nearly 35 years, are coordinated and standardized through the WMO Global Ozone Observing System (GO_3OS). Based on the data obtained from GO_3OS, four major assessments of the state of the ozone layer have been issued by WMO, each prepared with the participation of hundreds of scientists and in collaboration with the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and UNEP. The next assessment on the state of the ozone layer will be issued in late 1994.

15. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is developing a regional strategy to mitigate the impact of global climate change in Asia-Pacific and establish a regional network of institutions for exchange of information and expertise in climate change. The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, is assessing the potential impact of climate change and the possible resultant rise in sea-level on the coastal and low-lying areas of the Caribbean countries.

B. Natural and environmental disaster preparedness

16. When a major disaster strikes a small island developing State, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat immediately offers its assistance to the Government of the affected country in mobilizing and coordinating international relief, if required. By means of its situation reports, the Department informs the international community of the extent of the disaster, its impact on the population and economy, and disaster response action taken by the national Government and other actors. On behalf of the affected country, the Department launches appeals to the international community for immediate relief assistance to the disaster victims and continuously updates humanitarian needs, balancing them against contributions made through the Department, the United Nations system, and by the international community at large. Instantaneous dissemination of these situation reports and appeals by means of a computerized communications system to several hundred addressees of the international disaster management community world-wide facilitates effective coordination.

17. In major disasters, the Department arranges for the immediate deployment of officials or of a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team to the disaster site and the capital of the affected country. The Department and the UNDAC team assist in assessment of needs and on-site coordination. They also support the relief coordination and mobilization activities of the national disaster management authorities, the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Disaster Management Team. The Department can also promptly make available an emergency cash grant, which has proven to be an extremely useful means to provide some relief aid immediately. Moreover, the Department serves as a channel for voluntary cash contributions from donor Governments to be used during the emergency phase. Funds are spent in coordination with the Government and the relevant United Nations agencies for coordinated relief programmes.

18. In order to support relief mechanisms in small islands in the South Pacific and the Caribbean regions, the Department has taken initiatives to utilize regional resources more effectively. Cooperation arrangements are being developed with regional organizations, projects and institutions to improve early warning, data collection, technical inputs and assistance to national emergency relief offices and the Resident Coordinators during the relief phase. The Department's South Pacific Programme Office, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre at the Asian Institute of Technology, the Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency will play a key role in this context. The Department is currently conducting the South Pacific Disaster Reduction Programme which intends to address the

development constraints imposed by the occurrence of natural disasters in the South Pacific region.

19. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has undertaken specific studies of the incidence of natural disasters in island developing States and of their economic impact, in collaboration with UN/DHA.

20. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been engaged since 1960 in the assessment and mitigation of risks arising from natural hazards in developing countries and small islands. Activities include the promotion of a better understanding of the distribution in small islands of natural hazards and of their intensity and the development of rational mitigation techniques, including land-use planning, building designs and warning systems. One such is the Tsunami Warning System developed under UNESCO/IOC. With 25 member States of the Pacific region, this system aims at reducing the time needed to evaluate tsunamis risks and to take appropriate and timely decisions by alerting the countries of the regions concerned. The activities of member States of the Tsunami Warning System are carried out in coordination with and under the guidance of an International Coordination Group.

21. The Tropical Cyclone Programme is one of the associated programmes of WMO's World Weather Watch Programme (WWW) and is designed to assist members in areas vulnerable to tropical cyclones in the efforts to minimize loss of life and destruction caused by tropical cyclones and associated floods, landslides and storm surges by improving forecasting and warning systems and disaster prevention and preparedness measures. In addition, WMO organizes weather and hydrological support required in the event of environmental emergencies such as nuclear reactor accidents, chemical spills and volcanic eruptions. Utilizing the WWW infrastructure, projections of transport of dangerous material are provided from designated centres.

22. As part of its broad provision of technical cooperation and advisory services to developing countries, the Department of Development Support and Management Services, United Nations Secretariat, has been involved in a number of projects aimed at the reduction of freshwater-related disasters, in terms of prevention and mitigation of river flooding and in mitigating the risks from natural and man-made geologic hazards such as drought, volcanoes and earthquakes.

23. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) has established country-specific programmes on hurricane rehabilitation and disaster prevention. They include activities on public education, training (primarily to low-income groups but also to builders and construction workers, among others), the development of building control systems, hurricane resistant building techniques, and assessments of shelter reconstruction needs and institutional and technical requirements for a building reconstruction programme to mitigate against future disasters.

24. UNU has created a Task Force on Natural Reduction in cooperation with the World Seismic Safety Initiative/International Association for Earthquake Engineering and the International Centre for Disaster Mitigation Engineering of the University of Tokyo. The Task Force covers natural hazards ranging from

earthquakes and volcanic hazards to tropical cyclones and floods. It promotes an integrated approach to disaster mitigation.

25. A small proportion of the World Food Programme (WFP) commitments for small island developing States is for relief assistance, however WFP's support at times of emergency can be vital since the food supply of small islands is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, especially storms.

26. Most of FAO's programmes have built-in sustainability criteria in their activities, including the use of technologies which minimize or avert environmental damage. The basic requirements for agricultural insurance are well documented in FAO and the organization provides, on a case-by-case basis, means for managing the attendant risk, particularly adverse weather events, such as cyclones. FAO's mitigating activities include integrated mangrove management projects to protect hinterlands against storm-related disasters in specific countries and advisory services against cyclone damage to forest resources in Western Samoa.

C. Protection of the oceans and all kinds of seas

27. The general objectives of the United Nations system in this area are to improve man's understanding of the role of the oceans in the operation of biogeochemical and climatic cycles and processes, and to accumulate knowledge of the status of trends in and the effects of human impact including ocean pollution (FAO, UNEP, UNESCO/IOC, United Nations, WMO); to facilitate international cooperation at global and regional levels for the prevention and control of pollution from all sources, including exploration/exploitation of the seabed (United Nations, UNEP, International Maritime Organization (IMO), WHO, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), UNESCO/IOC); to achieve the integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and island systems, and to rehabilitate them where they have been degraded (United Nations, UNEP, UNESCO); and to protect and manage representative marine and estuarine ecosystems, with a view to maintaining long-term viability and genetic diversity, and to provide for the sustainable exploitation of living marine resources (UNEP, IMO, FAO, UNESCO/IOC).

28. In the framework of UNESCO/IOC activities, a programme on training, education and mutual assistance is being developed as a horizontal component of all IOC programmes. Four UNESCO/IOC regional subsidiary bodies covering the Wider Caribbean, the Eastern Central Atlantic, the Western Indian Ocean, and the Western Pacific have adjusted their programmes in light of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and identified related capacity-building requirements. These include training, education, provision and maintenance of equipment, infrastructure support, development and upgrading. Financial resources are being identified through contacts and negotiations with multilateral donors.

29. The provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provide a comprehensive framework of international law and are designed to operate as an umbrella for further global, regional and national actions. The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, monitors developments and

activities in this field within the broad framework of UNCLOS and provides assistance to States in their realization of benefits under the Convention, including in integrated policy-making and management of coastal and marine areas.

30. United Nations system activities include an extensive network of coordinating mechanisms, including periodic inter-agency and interregional meetings organized by UNEP and by the Division with respect to marine affairs in general; the IMO/FAO/UNESCO/WMO/WHO/IAEA/UNEP Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP), with respect to the provision of independent scientific advice on specific problems relating to the marine environment; and the Inter-Secretariat Committee on Scientific Programmes related to Oceanography.

31. Assessment activities fall either under UNEP's marine pollution monitoring system as a contribution to the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) and Earthwatch and implemented through regional seas action plans, or under UNESCO/IOC's programme for the Global Investigation of Pollution in Marine Environment. The latter involves the generation of information on open ocean contaminants, distribution of contaminants in coastal waters and their biological effects, and training activities in cooperation with UNEP, IAEA/International Laboratory for Marine Radioactivity and IMO. A project for global monitoring of climate-relevant changes to the marine and coastal environment is being prepared (UNEP, UNESCO/IOC, WMO) and regional assessments are being made in this respect. Also of relevance is UNESCO's Coastal Marine Programme (COMAR) project on the development of a scientific basis for coastal marine protection and management, and IAEA's research on radioactive substances and other pollutants in the marine environment.

32. The UNESCO/IOC and UNESCO intergovernmental programmes - e.g., the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) - are carefully studying and evaluating the various aspects of the islands' growth potential. Some of the UNESCO/IOC programmes address the problems relevant to small islands and are not necessarily specific to small island regions. This is particularly the case of systematic ocean observing system developments, such as the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) which was developed in close cooperation with WMO and ICSU. The objectives of GOOS are to ensure global, permanent, systematic observations adequate for forecasting climate variability and change, for assessing the health or state of the marine environment and its resources, including the coastal zone, and for supporting an improved decision-making and management process, which takes into account potential natural and man-made changes in the environment and their effects on human health and resources.

33. UNEP's Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre (OCA/PAC) coordinates UNEP's overall programme on oceans and coastal areas, including the action plans of the Regional Seas Programme and the Action Plan for the Conservation, Management, and Utilization of Marine Mammals. UNEP also guides and supervises the organizational units it established and operates for the technical coordination of the Regional Seas action plans. These plans include the Mediterranean Action Plan, West and Central African Action Plan, Caribbean Action Plan, East Asian Seas Action Plan, Eastern African Action Plan, South

Asian Seas Action Plan, South Pacific Action Plan (SPREP), Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Action Plan, South East Pacific Action Plan, and Kuwait Action Plan.

D. Protection of the coastal zones

34. WHO is involved in the protection of coastal recreational areas from pollution by sewage, the protection of seafood from pathogens causing food-borne epidemics, and the protection of edible marine organisms from contaminants such as heavy metals and pesticides. Technical cooperation activities carried out by the Department for Development Support and Management Services, United Nations Secretariat, include policy development for protection of the marine and coastal environment. UNCHS is conducting research and provides technical assistance to Governments in environmentally sound planning and management of coastal zone development. The UNCHS land management projects in small islands refer to coastal zone management, addressing concerns raised by the tourism sector, protection of mangrove and wildlife habitats, historical architecture, and beaches. UNIDO, in cooperation with UNEP, FAO, and UNESCO is promoting pollution control technologies. Efforts are also under way in cooperation with UNEP to establish regional centres on research and development in marine industrial technology. UNESCO, in cooperation with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), promotes the establishment of biosphere reserves in coastal zones.

35. In collaboration with UNEP and the World Bank, FAO is preparing guidelines on integrated coastal area management in follow-up to the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

36. As a contribution to the preparatory process of the Conference, FAO convened the Inter-Regional Conference of Small Island Countries on Sustainable Development and Environment in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Barbados, 7-10 April 1992). FAO is currently seeking funding from donors for a second Inter-Regional Conference for Small Island Countries for which it plans to produce sectoral guidelines for agriculture, forestry and fisheries adapted to small island States. ESCAP has developed coastal environmental management plans and is currently in the process of developing guidelines and manuals for the preparation and management of coastal environmental plans. The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea and UNDP are developing, with the cooperation of other United Nations and non-United Nations bodies, a programme of training in integrated coastal and ocean management and in marine policy development, taking into account the special needs and interests of small island developing States.

37. The UNESCO COMAR concentrates on the problems of tropical islands. Under COMAR, the Caribbean Coastal Marine Productivity is a Caribbean-wide initiative to identify the factors of coastal zone productivity. The UNESCO/IOC programme on Ocean Science and Non-living Resources is now focused on the coastal zone, centred mainly through regional projects, namely Coastal Zone as a Resource and Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

38. The International Mussel Watch Programme, utilizing bivalves for monitoring coastal pollution, was initiated by UNESCO/IOC and UNEP in the Latin America and

the Caribbean region. UNU has supported the expansion of the programme to the Asia and Pacific region.

39. Under UNEP's Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme, some 120 Governments are participating in 10 regional seas action plans for pollution control and coastal zone management. Regional conventions and protocols address issues such as dumping, emergency cooperation, protected areas and prevention of pollution from land-based and offshore activities. Many United Nations organizations and major international non-governmental organizations cooperate with UNEP on the Global Plan of Action for Marine Mammals and related activities on living marine resources.

40. WMO is implementing a globally coordinated Marine Pollution Emergency Response Support System to provide the meteorological and oceanographic data and services needed to support major marine pollution emergency response operations.

41. Development of conventions, codes, standards, and guidelines for the prevention and control of pollution from ships is done by IMO. For the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters, 1972 (London Convention), IMO provides secretariat functions and regulates the disposal of wastes by dumping and incineration at sea. Consultative meetings of contracting parties are considering the extension of the Convention to include pollution from land-based sources and offshore activities. Following the Exxon Valdez oil spill and other major oil spills during 1989, IMO is giving renewed attention to the coordination of international response efforts following a major incident and to additional safety and pollution prevention measures which may further reduce the risk of such events.

42. IMO provides the global forum for development of international regulations on the prevention and control of pollution from ships and the safety of life and property at sea. The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78), which regulates all forms of ship-generated pollution, has been ratified by 79 States, representing 90 per cent of the world's merchant tonnage.

43. Within the framework of the above conventions, IMO's Global Programme for the Protection of the Marine Environment assigns priority to many areas for assistance, including maritime legislation, training, surveillance and enforcement, and public awareness in respect of the South Pacific and the Caribbean island States and Territories.

44. At the regional level of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Helsinki Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes provides for policies and measures aiming, in particular, at preventing, reducing, and controlling land-based sources of water pollution to the marine environment and coastal zones. Activities carried out under the Convention, pending its entry into force, are of particular relevance to small islands.

45. ESCAP has established a Regional Working Group on Marine Environment and Oceanographic Studies for the exchange of information and expertise in coastal environmental management and oceanographic studies.

E. Sustainable fisheries management and development

46. The core of the FAO programme in this area consists of the conservation and rational utilization of fishery resources in marine, coastal and inland waters, the development of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture, and the improvement of fisheries planning. UNESCO/IOC and FAO cooperate on a programme of ocean science in relation to living resources, which is directed towards the protection and rational use of development of marine living resources, in particular recruitment in relation to ocean conditions and processes, understanding of harmful algal blooms (natural or man-induced) and providing a scientific basis for the protection and sustainable use of ocean resources. IFAD is involved in numerous fisheries projects, all of which have as their objective the rational uses of fisheries resources by artisanal fishermen. UNDP is also involved in the conservation and management of fishery stocks within Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ), particularly in the context of artisanal or small-scale fishing, and is collaborating with the World Bank and other organizations in the Mediterranean Environment Technical Assistance Programme.

47. FAO is currently preparing a code of conduct for responsible fishing which will provide the framework for detailed guidelines for fishing operations, fishery management practices, fair trade practices, aquaculture development, integration of coastal fisheries in coastal area management, and fishery research.

48. FAO is providing scientific and technical advice to the United Nations Secretariat in the preparation of the Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. It has prepared, at the request of the South Pacific island countries, a paper on available information on highly migratory stocks and straddling stocks, which highlights some of the aspects of particular interest to island countries (A/CONF.164/INF/4 and Corr.1).

49. Although the FAO Regional Fishery Programme for the Pacific was completed in 1992, plans are being made to study criteria for community fisheries management in small island countries and to review past experiences on government support to fish marketing and processing to see under which conditions certain types of support work well in small island countries.

50. With funding provided by UNDP, FAO is executing an interregional project on integrated coastal fisheries management. Within the broader framework of integrated coastal area management, the project addresses, in addition to fisheries management issues, the interrelationship between fisheries and other sectors of the coastal area.

51. Under the auspices of FAO, the Cooperative Research on Interactions in Pacific Tuna Fisheries is continuing. Activities are undertaken through a network of scientists (called TUNET) in which Pacific island countries are involved. The research has produced a comprehensive review of what is known about tuna resources in the region. Continuing work includes an assessment of the biological/economic interactions in tuna fisheries, including an assessment of the effect of fisheries outside the EEZs on tuna resources inside the area. This assessment will help small island countries further to improve their resource management in the future. UNCTAD has carried out a study which assesses the development potential of small island developing States' EEZ.

52. A FAO Technical Consultation on Fisheries Sustainable Development in the region of the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission is being organized for October 1993. The meeting will provide a forum for discussion of the main issues of importance to the countries of the Caribbean subregion. The second phase of the FAO Pacific Region Aquaculture Programme, based in Suva, started in 1993. Its objectives are to promote awareness, initiate activities and conduct training.

53. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has a regular working programme, entitled "Assistance to the Indian Ocean Insular Countries", which is formulating a project on the establishment of an information and data network system for increased cooperation in the exploitation and management of marine fisheries resources.

F. Sustainable use of freshwater resources

54. The Mar del Plata Action Plan provides an overall framework for system-wide action related to water resources and freshwater ecosystems, and its progress is being examined in the key areas. FAO's International Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development is a follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan, under which specific projects are developed and implemented, such as projects on watershed management and irrigation, dredging, and river improvement. FAO is also engaged in the assessment and mitigation of the environmental impact of aquaculture and in the rational use of marginal-quality water. UNDP, IFAD, FAO and UNIDO support projects are aimed at sustainable use of resources as part of watershed management, and the Department for Development Support and Management Services, United Nations Secretariat, executes master plans on water management. Through its technical cooperation activities in support of integrated master plans to facilitate water resources planning and management, the Department promotes the environmentally sound management of river basin systems.

55. With the participation of many agencies and an increasing number of multilateral and bilateral organizations, the activities of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade have been extended beyond 1990. The Collaborative Council of External Support Agencies has been established to that end and an assessment report on the achievement of the Decade prepared.

56. The International Hydrological Programme (IHP) of UNESCO and the Operational Hydrological Programme of WMO, in collaboration with several other agencies, aim at providing a scientific basis and the trained manpower needed for the assessment, planning and rational management of the world's water resources. Particular attention is given to technology transfer by promoting education and training. The Department has developed software and hydrological databases on groundwater and provides training for the use and adaptation of this software by developing countries.

57. The WHO water quality monitoring component of GEMS has laid the basis for more comprehensive monitoring of the quality of freshwater, internationally and nationally, in support of water pollution control. Advisory services are provided by FAO and WHO on agricultural water demands and health aspects of irrigation, respectively. WHO has updated its guidelines on drinking water

quality to serve as a basis for national standards. A global assessment of freshwater quality is now followed by an evaluation of regional water pollution issues and the formulation of a strategy for the 1990s on water pollution control (UNDP, UNEP, WHO). The Department carries out technical cooperation for the effective management and monitoring of both rural and urban water supply in developing countries.

58. The Department, which incorporates the former Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, has provided small island States technical assistance in the field of water resources development and management since the early 1960s. In collaboration with WHO, UNDP, the Commonwealth Science Council, and the Government of Fiji, one of the Department's significant technical assistance activities for the technological advancement of small island States was the Interregional Seminar on Water Resources Management Techniques for Small Island Countries, held in Suva, Fiji, in June 1989.

59. ESCAP has conducted a number of studies on the development and conservation of groundwater resources and has published studies and guidelines on monitoring of groundwater quality and on forecasting and preparedness for water-related disasters and prevention of flood losses. ECLAC has undertaken for its Caribbean member countries a series of studies on the development and use of freshwater for both urban and rural areas.

G. Sustainable management of land resources

60. Within the framework of the Plan of Action for the Implementation of the World Soils Policy, UNEP, in cooperation with other agencies and organizations, is assessing global soil degradation and is assisting developing countries in designing their national soils policies. Major FAO activities at the global, regional and national levels relate to inventories of land and water resources, evaluation of crop potential, assessment of population supporting capacities, balanced soil and plant nutrition systems, and land-use planning for sustainable use of resources and promotion of sustainable land-use practices, including integrated pest management. They are implemented, among others, within the framework of the Programme of Action for African Agriculture Development for the next 25 years adopted by the FAO Regional Conference for Africa (1986); the Programme of Action for Agriculture and Rural Development for Latin America adopted by the FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (1988); the Programme of Action Related to Environmental Aspects in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Policies in Europe adopted by the FAO Regional Conference for Europe (1988); the Programme of Action for Environmental Protection for Agriculture and Food Production in the Near East, adopted by the FAO Near East Commission on Agriculture (1989); and the Land Use Planning and Conservation Programme.

61. FAO has been cooperating, through its Fertilizer, Advisory, and Information Network in Asia and the Pacific, with several Pacific island countries in developing fertilizer policies and strategies. A similar consultative process is being started with Caribbean island countries. IFAD projects focus on alleviating rural poverty, hunger and malnutrition in rural areas, and seek to reverse the interlinked process of land degradation and rural poverty. WFP's aid aims at helping developing countries overcome problems that have a direct

impact on land through forestry, soil conservation, agricultural productivity, range-land management projects, and physical conservation works.

62. UNESCO's MAB Project 7, Ecology and Rational Use of Island Ecosystems, has provided a special focus of studies since the early 1970s on the management of land resources of island systems. Three particular areas are considered: the management of environmental resources by island populations, the impact of external forces on islands (with a special reference to tourism), and the impact of alien plants and animals on island ecosystems.

H. Sustainable agriculture and rural development

63. Since 1991, FAO has been streamlining its Special Action Programmes (SAPs) related to sustainable development. The SAPs are clusters of projects which correspond to the priority areas indicated in the den Bosch Agenda for Action, Agenda 21, and incorporate two specific SAPs on forestry and fisheries within the International Cooperative Programme Framework for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (ICPP/SARD), as well as a third SAP directly related to the follow-up to the International Conference on Nutrition. Although all SAPs should have a broad interdisciplinary focus, some are of an umbrella type, while others have a narrower, more specialized sector of thematic focus. Further details on the components of ICPP/SARD can be found in E/CN.17/1993/8.

64. At the national level, the SAP on Country Policy and Programming Assistance for Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development integrates all elements of sector and cross-sectoral programming assistance in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, poverty alleviation and nutrition. At the community level, the SAP on People's Participation cuts across a broad range of activities in rural areas to promote human resources development and eradicate poverty. At the household level, the SAP on Sustainable Rural Households integrates all aspects of sustainable management of the resource base, appropriate technology, sound use of inputs and diversification of sources of income.

65. The Food Policy and Nutrition Division of FAO along with WHO are actively cooperating to follow up on requests received to assist developing countries in revising or developing national plans of action for nutrition. FAO assistance to small island States has focused on agriculture sector performance and policy reviews and the formulation of sector development plans. Examples include the preparation of a strategy paper and a coordinated programme for agriculture, together with the appropriate policy framework for the Cook Islands, programmes to foster agricultural production and diversification in Grenada, and the preparation of sector and sub-sector strategies and sectoral round tables for Cape Verde.

66. FAO is promoting the development of comprehensive national food security programmes. Under the Food Security Assistance Scheme, food security and programming missions are organized to support interrelated production, storage, marketing and nutrition based interventions suited to local conditions. FAO provides technical assistance to look into policy aspects and programmes that promote food security and to strengthen national institutions and capabilities in this area. The FAO Global Information and Early Warning System continuously monitors the crop and food supply outlook in developing countries and alerts

Governments and international agencies whenever food supplies are threatened and external assistance is needed to avert deterioration of nutritional status among vulnerable groups.

67. IFAD finances projects which put emphasis on building up food security from the grass roots by targeting the poorest of the poor. It aims at enhancing the productivity of smallholders through environmentally sound methods and at creating income-generating activities for those without or with little land, with special attention to the needs of women.

68. Through the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, work has been proceeding on developing internationally agreed food standards and maximum residue levels for pesticides and other agro-chemicals, and on establishing maximum levels for environmental contaminants. Meetings of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues and panels of experts continue to address these topics (FAO, WHO and UNEP).

69. FAO's Codex Coordinating Committee for North America and the Southwest Pacific discusses matters related to food safety and quality control, export-import inspection and certification, and the use of Codex standards in regional trade agreements. The Codex Coordinating Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean discusses similar matters and in recent years has addressed the issue of control of cholera and other diseases transmitted through foods sold on the streets.

70. Efforts are continuing to extend the use of environmental management measures for vector control within health programme and in development projects. The WHO/FAO/UNEP/UNCHS Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control has been instrumental in this effort. The FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts on Integrated Pest Control provides advice on policies and practices for the promotion and implementation of environmentally sound approaches to pest control in agriculture and to promote joint research programmes for the control of pests of major international significance. Furthermore, FAO and IAEA collaborate on research in tracing pesticide residues and use of the sterile insect technique for controlling some pests. FAO and IFAD pursue the promotion of Integrated Pest Management in their projects.

71. FAO is formulating a Regional Caribbean Root Crops Research and Development Programme which will ensure coordinated activities among participants to enhance root crops production and utilization. A similar programme (Increased Utilization of Local Root Crops) exists in the South Pacific to investigate appropriate processing technologies. A joint FAO/PAHO regional seminar is planned for December 1993 on food legislation for the English-speaking Caribbean countries in Jamaica for food control officials from small island developing States.

72. FAO national capacity-building projects include a disease management information system in Tonga, technical assistance to farmers and growers associations in Grenada, and analysis of trained manpower needs in Jamaica.

73. FAO has led the way in developing technologies for alternative use of sugar cane, particularly as animal feed and as an energy source. A Tropical America and Caribbean Information Network on Sugar Cane and Other Local Resources as

Animal Feeds was started in 1993, supported by field projects to assist 10 island States to develop sustainable, integrated livestock production systems. These technologies could be adapted for the Pacific, as recommended in Fiji by a FAO project in 1991, with particular emphasis on the use of sugar cane and its by-products as animal feed.

74. Guidelines have been published on the various aspects of the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, including legislation, regulation, labelling, and recommendations for maximum residue levels of pesticides in food. The implementation of the "Prior Informed Consent" clause of the Code allows countries to make informed decision on the import and use of pesticides which are banned or severely restricted elsewhere. The Asia and Pacific project on Support for Implementation of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, based in Bangkok, is ongoing.

75. FAO, in collaboration with the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), France, and national institutions, has prepared a detailed programme for the eradication of the Bont tick (Amblyomma variegatum) in the Caribbean for donor funding. The successful implementation of the programme should dramatically improve the conditions for livestock development in the small Caribbean islands.

76. FAO is cooperating with the South Pacific Commission in the implementation of a project to develop new techniques for pre-harvest control of fruit flies, advising producers on control strategies and introducing new post-harvest disinfection treatments in the South Pacific. The overall objective is to improve production of high quality fresh fruits and vegetables by developing techniques and control strategies which are acceptable not only environmentally but also to prospective importing countries in the Pacific region.

77. FAO has implemented and continues to implement training projects to develop sustainable plant protection capabilities, e.g. in the Pacific island countries, and to develop a regional seed technology training programme and an international information exchange network on plant genetic resources availability, variety descriptions, and variety trials in the Caribbean.

78. FAO's project on training to improve plant quarantine decision-making was implemented in association with South Pacific countries to adapt and distribute a plant protection database and provide training and resources for its use. This should create a standard set of decision-making rules that will improve the ability of plant protection staff to use and interpret plant protection information; to analyse pest risk when implementing plant quarantine regulation; to improve on-farm pest control; and to participate in a regional information management and exchange network.

79. Under the Agricultural Meteorology Programme and the World Climate Programme and Hydrology and Water Resources Programme of WMO, emphasis is placed on the judicious and efficient application of meteorological and climatological data and information in the classification management and sustainable use of land and water resources. Their objective is to avoid land degradation and desertification through improper agricultural practices, especially in arid, semi-arid, and sub-humid regions. Efforts are also made to promote use of

meteorological data in planning programmes to alleviate the adverse effects of drought and to combat desertification, as well as to develop drought preparedness and management plans.

I. Combating deforestation and desertification

80. The joint FAO/UNDP/World Bank Tropical Forests Action Programme (TFAP) provides the framework for the efforts of the international community to address this problem. TFAP serves to identify development constraints in tropical forestry and to set common priorities for countries and donors through the development of national tropical forestry action plans. Efforts have been intensified to implement TFAP in a more multidisciplinary and participatory manner, with increased priority assigned to sustainability. TFAP has been completed in the South Pacific and is in the planning phase for nine countries of the CARICOM subregion.

81. A FAO Technical Cooperation Network on Upper Watershed Management among English-speaking Caribbean Islands has been expanded to include other aspects of forestry. FAO is intending to include in its future work of forest management the issues of drought and desertification and specific difficulties relating to greening efforts in small island countries.

82. The ongoing UNDP/FAO South Pacific Forestry Development Programme has been providing technical training and other support to 15 member countries in the South Pacific region to assist in building national capacity to better manage their forest resources in a sound and sustainable manner. Coordination/collaboration mechanisms among member countries and interested agencies and donors in the region have also been developed, especially through the annual Heads of Forestry Meeting.

83. UNESCO, under its MAB programme, focuses on topics that also include ecological and economic sustainability of tropical forest management, forest regeneration, and ecosystem rehabilitation in the humid tropics.

84. UNEP also plays an active role in implementing the Tropical Forests Action Programme by strengthening the conservation component of tropical forest ecosystems. UNEP supports youth activities in tree planting and forest ecosystems conservation. UNIDO's activities demonstrate rational use of forest products for added value to the rural and national economy.

85. WMO has initiated action to promote awareness of the effects of drought and the role of meteorology in the incidence of bush and forest fires and the production and protection of forests and forest resources.

86. IFAD projects aiming at alleviating poverty deal with the problems associated with shifting cultivation in areas where this agricultural system is no longer viable. In the context of these projects, alternative land-use systems are promoted, with research and extension devoted to the development of suitable agroforestry systems, the introduction of crop rotations using leguminous crops, and integrated crop livestock systems that fit in with the needs of the rural poor, among others.

87. ESCAP has developed a regional network of Desertification Control in Asia and the Pacific region for exchange of information and expertise.

J. Conservation of biodiversity

88. The United Nations system strives for the conservation and utilization of biological diversity through improved knowledge, assessment and monitoring of genetic resources and ecosystems, as well as through developing proper national and international tools and mechanisms for this purpose. These concerted efforts are guided by the principles embodied in the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources, the World Conservation Strategy, the World Charter for Nature, the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves and the Tropical Forests Action Programme. Coordination among the United Nations organizations most directly concerned is maintained through the Ecosystem Conservation Group (constituted by UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, IUCN) and cooperation is sought with other international organizations, as required. While FAO is concerned both by in situ and ex situ conservation and utilization of genetic resources, the focus of the programmes of UNEP and UNESCO is mainly on in situ conservation and ecosystems research. Funding organizations such as UNDP, the World Bank and IFAD increasingly incorporate objectives related to ecosystems and biodiversity conservation in regular forestry and agricultural development projects.

89. Major activities aimed at the protection of the biological diversity of the marine and coastal environments are part of the programmes of UNEP, FAO and UNESCO/IOC. Joint efforts are made to prepare and implement respective legal agreements and action plans. The IOC/FAO Programme on Ocean Science in Relation to Living Resources is directed towards the protection and rational use of marine living resources. The Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Marine Mammals (UNEP, FAO) includes as one major objective area the survival of the existing species of marine mammals.

90. The International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources and its Commission and Fund of FAO are mechanisms for coordinating international action in plant conservation, including also the development of farmers' rights, establishment of principles regarding the availability of and access to genetic material and strengthening national capabilities to conserve. A global network of gene banks, housing the world base collections of crop germplasm coordinated by the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, has been established.

91. A joint FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts on Animal Genetic Resources Conservation and Management was constituted in 1983. Pilot data banks for animal genetic resources are operational in Africa, Asia and Latin America, offering ready access to information on genetic conservation and improvement of livestock. A code of practice is being prepared by FAO to reduce the risks resulting from the international introduction of exotic fish, shellfish and crustacean species.

92. FAO is assisting the secretariat of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on the Convention on Biological Diversity with particular reference to genetic resource conservation and sustainable use. It is planning to revise the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources to ensure its consistency, synergy and complementarity with the Convention, addressing in particular the issue of access to ex situ collections and the realization of farmers' rights.

The International Conference on Plant Genetic Resources, to be held in 1995, will consider for the first time the state of the world's plant genetic resources and a plan of action with a cost component to implement Agenda 21 action on plant genetic resources.

93. Major ongoing activities in this field are based on close cooperation between the relevant United Nations organizations, in particular UNEP, FAO and UNESCO, as well as IUCN and WWF. They are often related to major existing conventions such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Waterfowl Habitat. A World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) to monitor the status of threatened species and protected areas has been created within GEMS with the support of UNEP, IUCN, and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

94. The Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves developed within UNESCO's MAB programme is implemented jointly by the Ecosystems Conservation Group. Project 7 within the MAB programme includes consideration of the impact of introduced species. UNESCO/IOC has an action plan which was prepared in response to the Convention on Biological Diversity, with particular reference to marine species. The Smithsonian Institution/MAB Programme on Biological Diversity includes work on the inventory and monitoring of biodiversity in forest plots in several insular biosphere reserves.

95. The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, developed under UNESCO, also contributes to the conservation of biological diversity. UNDP conducts regional projects to support the Amazonian Botanical Research programme, and Amazonian universities and the Tropical Rain Forest Sustainable Management. The ECE Governments adopted the Declaration on the Conservation of Flora, Fauna, and their Habitats and the Code of Practice for the Conservation of Threatened Animals and Plants and Other Species of International Significance, among others, with a view to maintaining essential ecological processes and life-support systems, which may be of relevance to small island developing States.

96. ESCAP has assisted countries in the Pacific in developing training programmes on identification of critical ecosystems and management of protected areas.

K. Environmentally sound management of wastes

97. The United Nations system, through the work of various bodies, agencies and programmes, is striving to deal with the various aspects of waste management. Work is under way on building infrastructures, providing technical assistance and promoting consensus and agreement on safety principles/criteria, transboundary and trade issues (UNEP, IMO, IAEA, FAO, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)). Health and environmental risk evaluations of chemicals and other chemical safety problems are being addressed by the WHO/UNEP/International Labour Office International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), by the WHO/FAO Expert Committees on Pesticide Residues in Food and the International Agency for Research on Cancer, while UNEP's International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) is involved with the collection and

dissemination of information on chemicals and hazardous wastes, and UNESCO with studies of the problems created by wastes in marine, land and aquatic environment.

98. IAEA provides for the exchange of technical information and support of national and regional projects for the safe and environmentally sound management of radioactive waste management. UNIDO, UNEP, FAO and others are dealing with technologies for waste minimization, which is the ultimate aim, and for treatment and disposal. In addition, WHO provides technical cooperation in the collection, treatment and disposal of infectious wastes - e.g., from hospitals. At the country level, UNDP, through the agencies, is assisting Governments to strengthen their capacity for waste management. The prevention of and emergency response to technological accidents - i.e., radiological or chemical - is being addressed by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, IAEA, UNEP, WHO, and the International Labour Office (ILO), among others. Although there are no permanent coordination mechanisms, most of the activities undertaken by the United Nations system are collaborative efforts among agencies.

99. The UNCHS programmes on solid waste management include city-wide collection systems, inter-island solid waste transport systems, and aesthetic and environmentally sound landfill operations. WHO developed biotechnology systems, such as refuse composting, to dispose of solid wastes in an environment-friendly way that may be very relevant to small island developing States. WHO's programmes also have components which deal with solid waste management.

100. Guidelines and standards are being produced to support the implementation of FAO's Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, which also includes the prior informed consent procedure. This will include prevention of groundwater contamination by pesticides and safe disposal practices and establishment of relevant standards of pesticide residues. FAO technical assistance projects and the FAO/UNEP series of training courses on correct use and safe handling of pesticides in developing countries continue. WHO is collaborating with FAO on other aspects of safe use of pesticides. FAO and UNEP are implementing the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade, including the prior informed consent procedure.

101. IPCS conducts health and environmental risk evaluations of potentially toxic chemicals and other chemical safety issues such as poisonings by chemicals, accidents and institutional development. With IRPTC, the two programmes carry out many activities regarding chemicals and hazardous wastes. IMO is preparing an international convention on liability and compensation for the transport of hazardous and noxious substances by sea, due for completion by 1993.

102. At the regional level of the ECE, the Helsinki Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents provides for the prevention of, preparedness for, and response to such accidents which may, in particular, arise in chemical industries. The Convention also stipulates procedures for mutual assistance in case of emergency. The ECE is extending systems and practices of safe handling of chemicals, established by the Organisation for Economic

Cooperation and Development (OECD) for its member countries, to ECE countries which are not members of OECD, including the Mediterranean island countries.

103. ESCAP is conducting a study on illegal transboundary movement of hazardous wastes for strengthening the institutional and legislative aspects to combat the illegal dumping of hazardous wastes.

104. IAEA's programme on radioactive waste management reflects the integrated approach as it covers all of the steps involved in waste management (minimization, treatment, conditioning, storage and disposal). The programme provides technical assistance, supports research and development, coordinates the transfer of information, and promulgates, at the international level, standards and criteria for the safe management of radioactive wastes.

L. International cooperation and related domestic policies

105. Since 1972, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has carried out many activities in island developing States, including small and remote islands, which provide inputs for formulating the policy framework for their transition to sustainable development. Two expert group meetings have been convened since 1990. The meeting in June 1990 of governmental experts established a strategic framework to address the vulnerability of island developing countries through better economic management at the national level, through regional cooperation measures, and through appropriate assistance from the international community in the areas of trade and aid. Another expert meeting elaborated this framework further in the light of emerging trends in the international economy in the 1990s.

106. UNCTAD's work includes studies of the intrinsic disabilities of island developing countries, a regular review of the economic situation of least developed countries, international support measures in their favour, and technical advisory services to promote foreign trade in several island countries. Recent UNCTAD activities have included work on the linkage between market conditions and intensity of resource use, and work is under way on case studies on the different impacts on the environment of producing a specific commodity under different governmental policies and economic conditions. More specific aspects of trade are mentioned in the other programme areas described in this document and an overview of trade-related activities can be found in E/CN.17/1993/8.

M. Combating poverty

107. The eradication of poverty is a major objective of all development efforts. At the same time, it has long been recognized that poverty is a major cause of environmental problems. Substantial efforts within the United Nations system are devoted to the eradication of poverty, involving a wide range of organizations. E/CN.17/1993/8 contains further information on United Nations activities on poverty-related issues.

108. The primary role of WFP food aid is to improve the living conditions of the poor by helping them meet the initial expenses of environmentally related

activities that will produce lasting benefits through poverty-focused projects related to land/water management and community development.

109. Many activities focus on the situation of women and vulnerable groups. A Special Action Plan of Women in Development was adopted at the twenty-fifth session of the FAO Conference in November 1989. Also, programmes are implemented with the aim of improving the living conditions of refugees in a major refugee hosting countries through the creation of income-generating activities and development aid (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Bank, IFAD). The Department for Development Support and Management Services, United Nations Secretariat, is involved in strengthening women's role in grass-roots development activities which also address conservation and the rational use of natural resources and energy.

110. The promotion of employment and income-generating opportunities and the improvement of the working and living environment for the rural and urban poor are addressed through ILO's World Employment Programme and Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment.

111. ESCAP has established a Thematic Committee on Poverty Alleviation through Economic Development and Social Change which is undertaking a number of activities to combat poverty while promoting sustainable development. Poverty alleviation through integrated rural development is a major concern in the Cairo Programme for African Cooperation, adopted by the first African Ministerial Conference on the Environment. A similar programme is also being undertaken for Latin America and the Caribbean under the aegis of ECLAC.

N. Demographic dynamics and sustainability

112. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) helps member States resolve problems related to undesirable population trends, providing assistance in policy research, institutional and human resource development, maternal and child health care and family planning and public awareness. Other organizations active in the field are WHO, UNCHS, the Department for Development Support and Management Services, United Nations Secretariat, UNU, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), ILO, UNDP and the World Bank.

113. UNFPA's activities in small island developing States concentrate on family life education; family health; population and human resource planning; and population and housing census. For the most part, UNFPA's programmes are national in scope, tailored to meet the specific problems of each State. There is, however, an English-speaking Caribbean subregional programme (running through the 1992-1995 period) which includes 19 countries. This programme covers maternal and child health and family planning; information, education and communication; data collection and analysis; population policy formulation; and women, population, and development, among other special programmes.

114. UNFPA is funding a regional project which is being implemented by the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), aiming to integrate population concerns into environmental and development planning in several South Pacific States.

115. Under the UNDP tripartite programming framework, ILO is carrying out activities which relate to the problems of labour migration. UNCTAD has carried out a study which assesses the role and effects of migration on the socio-economic development of island developing States.

116. The International Conference on Population and Development is to be held in Cairo, in September 1994. One objective of the Conference is to provide a new consensus document on the full integration of population concerns into economic and social activities within the context of sustainability. Another objective is to contribute to the fulfilment of the essential needs of the individual and the recognition of the importance of striking a balance between individual rights and responsibilities, on the one hand, and the rights and obligations of the wider society, on the other.

O. Improvement of human settlements management

117. The Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 emphasizes the shelter needs of lowest-income groups (UNCHS and all United Nations bodies and agencies). The Urban Management Programme is developing a policy framework to improve living and working environments for the poor through both preventive (i.e., city growth strategies) and remedial (i.e., improved shelter, basic sanitation, solid waste collection) measures and guidelines and other tools to implement such measures (UNCHS/UNDP/World Bank, WHO).

118. UNCHS has recently implemented a regional project for the Caribbean on Environmental Impact Assessment in Human Settlements Planning and Development. This project established a Caribbean awareness network on environmental impacts of settlements and makes provision for the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and takes into account environmental factors for decision-making on land and tourism facilities development proposals. A follow-up project is the Environmentally Sustainable Land Use Planning and Settlements Development Project in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). This project provides country-specific technical support to assist OECS territories in comprehensive land-use planning, land management, territorial environmental protection and settlements development. Legislation for integrated physical planning and environmental protection tailored to the needs of each island is also being prepared. Guidelines for the harmonization of spatial plans and planning techniques are being developed with particular consideration to the peculiarities of island conditions.

119. Similar regional initiatives are being undertaken in other Pacific and African island regions. For example, UNCHS is currently organizing a Human Settlements Review and Needs Assessment Mission for Pacific Atoll States. Similar missions have already been undertaken in many other small island States. This current study, however, is aimed mainly at identifying key issues and linkages shared in common by all the participating countries to clarify and rationalize the use of limited funding available for technical cooperation in human settlements. A large amount of country-specific projects have in turn been formulated and supported through the Caribbean subregional projects. Similar land and environmental management issues have also been addressed at different levels by Habitat projects in island developing States in Africa, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific.

120. WMO has initiated a Tropical Urban Climate Programme. The main objective is to provide for an improved understanding of the impact of climate and its variability and change on the urban area. In close cooperation with other agencies (e.g., WHO, UNEP, and UNCHS), plans call for a number of specific case studies and the development of guidelines to be used in land-use planning, urban building and sustainable operations.

121. UNESCO's MAB programme also deals with ecological approaches to urban planning and management, under which interdisciplinary natural and social science research continues.

P. Protection and promotion of human health conditions

122. The WHO Global Strategy for Health and Environment, endorsed by the forty-sixth World Health Assembly in May 1993, defines Organization-wide objectives and action programmes for their achievement and establishes a unifying framework for WHO action. It provides the basis to implement the health-and-environment activities of Agenda 21. The major components of the Strategy are: an enhanced programme for the promotion of environmental health; an expanded programme for the promotion of chemical safety; broader action and collaboration on matters affecting health and the environment throughout WHO, and stronger partnerships with other international and non-governmental organizations.

123. WHO's Global Healthy Cities Project, building upon its successful start in the European region, works on both political and technical levels to promote the self-reliant capacity of the community to improve the services, attitudes and environmental conditions that are important to health. WHO is also developing health criteria for application in the planning and management of housing and development projects. An equivalent project for the more rural areas has been initiated recently by WHO, called the Healthy Villages Project. This project is more tailored to the needs of the relatively small communities of island States.

124. The joint FAO/WHO International Conference on Nutrition was held in Rome in December 1992 and looked at the problems of malnutrition, developed and adopted a strategy and proposals for action to combat malnutrition, increased public awareness of its magnitude, causes and consequences, and established a global system of collecting and disseminating, on a yearly basis, changes in the nutrition status of population groups at risk. The Conference adopted the World Declaration and Plan of Action for Nutrition.

125. The Expert Group Meeting on Environmental Health and Housing examined relevant issues underlying the interrelationships between health and the environment and defined a programme of research to address the urgent gaps in knowledge (UNCHS, WHO).

126. GATT has established a working group to examine trade-related aspects of products whose sale and/or consumption is banned or severely restricted in the country of export on the grounds that they are harmful to human, animal or plant health or the environment.

127. An evaluation of the risks to health of exposure to ionizing radiation is being carried out by IAEA, WHO and ILO, among others. Priority action is being devoted to the development of improved procedures for preventing and dealing with radiological accidents.

128. ILO continues to work towards ensuring occupational safety and health in the working environment, including publication of a Code of Practice in the Prevention of Major Industrial Hazards (1991) and adoption by the International Labour Conference in 1993 of a convention and recommendations on the prevention of major industrial accidents.

129. The problems of drug consumption, trafficking, and production are no different in small islands than elsewhere in the world. The difference lies in the islands' inability to cope with the challenge, owing to their limited resources. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) is advocating a balanced global approach between supply reduction and demand reduction measures. UNDCP is also encouraging Governments to adopt national drug control master plans which represent an ideal framework for setting up national policies, defining priorities, and allocating responsibilities and resources for drug control efforts.

130. A new UNDCP programme on money laundering is at present developing contacts with island nations that are taking steps to curb money laundering, and several nations are already receiving UNDCP assistance. UNDCP has been providing assistance to the Caribbean region since the mid-1980s, aimed at reducing the demand for drugs among the local population. UNDCP has helped to heighten public awareness in the Caribbean region; to provide technology to combat trafficking; to train staff in a variety of domains and increase their competence and skills in drug-related matters; and to harmonize legislation. UNDCP assistance to the islands in the Pacific region is at an incipient stage.

Q. Development of human resources

131. In fulfilling the requirements of its mandate to give special attention to the institutional and human resources development dimensions of programmes for island developing States, the Department for Development Support and Management Services, United Nations Secretariat, has carried out a large number of operational activities within the framework of its technical cooperation. In association with UNDP, the Department has implemented technical cooperation activities in most of the United Nations island developing Member States, and in several non-United Nations island developing member States. Many of these activities have been in the area of medium-term socio-economic development planning and management.

132. The Department has conducted two workshops on integrated macroeconomic planning and management for sustainable development of island developing States (Jamaica, April 1992; Fiji, June 1992) and has prepared a handbook on this substantive area in association with the participating governmental representatives. The handbook analyses the trust fund as a potential modality for satisfying the need for commensurate financial provision to meet the requirements for the sustainable development of the island developing States.

133. Through its technical cooperation activities, the Department helps in the assessment of training needs, provides policy advice on how these needs could best be addressed, formulates appropriate training programmes, including the establishment of training institutions, and assists in the implementation of training activities. Strengthening of national capacities through training is carried out by the Department in the areas of integrated development planning and policies, public administration and finance, and natural resources and energy planning and management, among others.

134. Under the auspices of FAO, the Plan of Action on Peoples Participation is implemented at the local community level, in conjunction with human resources development programmes. Its aim is to enable these communities to take increased responsibilities in the sustainable management of their local resources and in the protection of their local resources and in the protection of their environment. This approach covers projects related to forestry, agro forestry, watershed management, desertification control, wildlife and protected area management and fisheries.

135. UNESCO has set up a task force for the preparation of documentation for the Global Conference which will include the preparation of a UNITWIN/UNESCO project, Ecology, Population Issues, and Tourism in Small Island States. The document will also include special case studies on the issue of higher education and research. In 1993, plans took shape for a major new initiative, "Vaka Moana" (Oceans Roads), in the Pacific region, within the framework of the World Decade for Cultural Development, at the same time as the Organization took new initiatives for promoting cross-sectoral activities on environment and development as part of the response to challenges laid down by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

136. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) activities, within its development cooperation programme, include human resource development and training, legislation, administrative procedures, computerization, patent information services, and the teaching of intellectual property law in universities. WIPO's training activities are designed to provide and enhance professional skills and competence for the effective administration and use of the intellectual property system. Courses, workshops, and seminars are held for the most part in developing countries and organized at the national, subregional, regional, and global levels.

137. The programming of ILO's activities in response to the particular needs and concerns of small island developing States takes place in the tripartite UNDP country and regional programming framework. Activities include human resource development and training for the hotel and tourism sector.

138. UNESCO is responding to higher education and research needs in small island developing States by providing intellectual, technical and financial assistance for the establishment and further development of national capacities for advanced training and high-level research. In several instances, such assistance has emphasized the benefit of international cooperation, more particularly of subregional cooperation, in meeting national needs.

139. UNU has a research and training programme on integrated management of marine protected areas and in conjunction with UNEP, UNESCO/IOC, the Division of

Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, organizes workshops, seminars, and training programmes on integrated management of coastal and marine protected areas. The UNU project on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is aimed at producing a comprehensive textbook to be used at training courses on EIA methodologies and tools for developing country professionals.

140. ECA has planned and continues to plan and organize regional and subregional programmes and workshops on various issues such as management of marine pollution problems, human resource and institutional development, fisheries management, and database development.

141. ECLAC incorporates human resources development in all aspects of its work programme. In addition, specific studies have been carried out on the assessment of training needs and the strengthening of national capabilities for economic and social development planning, public administration, and natural resources management.

142. Intergovernmental organizations, particularly the Commonwealth Secretariat, are involved in the development of higher education in small island developing States. EEC also extends support to higher education and research in small islands, particularly through its Africa, Caribbean, and the Pacific Programme.

R. Science, technology and capacity-building

143. The United Nations system is working with Governments to find ways and means to secure environmentally sound and improved technologies for environmental protection and development. A number of organizations, including UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, WMO, WHO, the Department for Development Support and Management Services, United Nations Secretariat, ECE, WIPO, and UNEP, work in this area, though not necessarily specifically for small island developing States.

144. The Department continues to provide technical assistance in the areas of institution-building and human resources development to the island developing States in support of their efforts to achieve sustainable development. Such technical assistance is furnished through advisory services and training programmes.

145. It helps build institutional capacity through technical cooperation activities involving policy advice, training and support for the establishment of appropriate institutional structures and mechanisms. Emphasis goes to training of national technical, administrative and managerial staff on environmental issues, policy formulation and implementation, environmental impact assessment techniques and other matters. Multisectoral approaches are also given emphasis.

146. The International Scientific Council for Island Development (INSULA), a network of non-governmental bodies, was created through UNESCO's MAB programme to encourage technical, scientific, and cultural cooperation in assisting island communities in integrated planning and the judicious use of the natural and human resources. UNESCO's programmes of scientific cooperation and research are

aimed at providing a means of addressing challenges in harnessing science and technology to the needs of small island development.

147. The awareness of the importance of technology and research in the national sustainable agricultural development process has led to a number of meetings within the framework of FAO's Programme on Agricultural Research Management which is composed of regional seminars; courses aim at strengthening the capability of agricultural research managers to recognize the challenges of managing small countries' national agricultural research systems and to provide strategic planning as a tool for meeting the evolving challenge of sustainable agriculture and self-reliance.

148. The FAO Expert Consultation on Technology Assessment and Transfer for SARD in Asia-Pacific Region (Kuala Lumpur, 14-18 December 1992) developed guidelines, concepts and indicators for technology assessment and elaborated a comprehensive approach to technology assessment and transfer through sectoral linkages and capacity-building. The elaborated conceptual framework on agricultural/ecological zones, resource endowments, production systems, non-sustainability indicators and technological options included specific treatment of island countries.

149. Both ECA and ECLAC provide assistance, mainly in the form of technical advisory services, in relation to the statistical needs of their small island countries. ESCAP, in cooperation with UNEP, the South Pacific Commission, and the South Pacific Forum Secretariat, continues to provide technical assistance and support and advisory services to small island countries, to strengthen their efforts to improve the sustainability of their growth and development process. These activities cover the following areas: water resources management and disaster reduction; coastal environmental management; hazardous waste management; energy; the dissemination of demographic, environmental, statistical and other information; the promotion of trade and investment; sustainable tourism; the management of transport infrastructure; enhancing sustainable agriculture; and research on and survey of recent achievements and issues in social and economic development.

150. ECLAC's divisions of Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) and Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) have been jointly undertaking a series of science promotion programmes aimed at sensitizing all sectors of the community in the region. Information on databases and initiatives on science and technology policies is made available.

151. CCST provides for services to Caribbean countries in the application of science and technology to the economic and social development of small island countries. The Caribbean Documentation Centre of ECLAC, in collaboration with UNEP, provides computerized online access service to various environment-related databases of potential interest to a wide user community.

152. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) is actively coordinating the establishment of specialized science and technology data banks in the region and setting up units to conduct technology assessment and technology forecasting in the region.

S. Sustainable industrial development

153. The agency primarily responsible for industrial development issues in the United Nations system is UNIDO, whose primary objective is the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in developing countries. However, other agencies such as UNDP, ECE, ILO, and UNEP are also involved in this area. ILO has activities under the UNDP programming framework which include the development of indigenous entrepreneurial capacity and productivity improvement. In considering the environmental implications of industrialization, especially close ties are maintained with UNEP's Industry and Environmental Office.

154. UNIDO activities in small island developing States vary because of the different level of economic development among the islands. The general objective is to enhance the performance of local business. This is done primarily through activities which concentrate on the development of the small-scale enterprises, contributing to human resource development, generation of skills, entrepreneurship and raising living standards through increased employment and business opportunities for income generation. Other activities concentrate on the promotion of medium-scale industries and particularly on privatization at the national level, modernization, development of the private sector, industrial productivity, software development, pharmaceuticals, investment promotion, and regional industrial extension services and project preparation.

155. UNIDO and UNDP are involved in a subregional project for African island developing States in the Indian Ocean, currently being implemented with the aim to foster cooperation between the islands, based on their potential for complementing each other.

156. Dissemination of information, particularly for the promotion of the transfer of information between industry and government for environmentally sound industrial development through periodic technical publications, guidelines, diagnostic studies and planning is being carried out by UNEP. UNCTAD has carried out a specific study on improving public-sector performance in island developing States through modern information technology. Activities related to environmental risks of industrial accidents and pollution, including environmental impact assessments and remote sensing, are being carried out by ILO, UNEP, ECE, the Department for Development Support and Management Services, United Nations Secretariat, UNIDO and WHO.

T. Energy development, efficiency and consumption

157. There are a number of United Nations bodies and agencies dealing with different aspects of energy production and use, but no global agency dealing with all forms of energy. The system-wide work in this area is coordinated by ACC.

158. The Department for Development Support and Management Services, United Nations Secretariat, has developed environmental and operational guidelines for use by national personnel in developing countries to assess environmental impact for minerals development and mining operations, energy efficiency and conservation and new and renewable sources of energy, integrated water resources

development, and public administration and financial management. These guidelines are used for training of national personnel in the use of environmental impact assessment techniques.

159. Safety standards and guidelines have been and are being established jointly by IAEA, WHO and ILO for planning, siting, and operation of nuclear power plants and advisory missions.

160. UNU is actively involved, in cooperation with the Department for Development Support and Management Services, United Nations Secretariat, in the establishment of a network of centres of excellence in the area of new and renewable sources of energy. UNIDO promotes the use of alternative fuels, and under its energy programmes, aims at ensuring adequate power and energy for industry while protecting the environment and minimizing the rise in per capita energy consumption rates. Activities include the promotion and introduction of cleaner energy, energy conservation, and energy efficient technology in industry.

161. FAO is actively promoting energy from biological sources in developing countries, within its programme Energy for Sustainable Rural Development. In particular, the importance of the sugar industry in small islands is addressed, with a view to promoting its full potential as an energy producer.

162. The World Solar Summit is an initiative of UNESCO, being conducted by a number of United Nations and non-United Nations organizations, and is a process that may prove very relevant for small island developing States, particularly those in tropical regions.

163. ESCAP's Pacific Energy Development Programme (PEDP), which ran from 1983 to 1992, made available a team of energy professionals to Pacific island countries for short-term assignments for research, advice, and training on overall energy planning, power system management, petroleum supply and contracts, and new and renewable sources of energy. A large number of training courses, missions, and studies had been undertaken and prepared for the benefit of the Pacific island countries during the course of the two periods of UNDP intercountry programming cycles. PEDP prepared numerous reports in association with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the South Pacific Forum Secretariat Energy Division.

U. Improvement of transportation and communication systems

164. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has, within a general assistance programme for developing countries, a component for air transport and regulatory assistance to island developing States. This assistance takes the form of publication of guidance material and information on the full range of economic subjects, missions by air transport experts to provide advice to civil aviation authorities, and the regular conduct of workshops in the following areas: facilitation (customs and immigration procedures), statistics, airport and route facility management, forecasting and economic planning, and air transport regulation, which includes international fares and rates. ICAO technical cooperation is provided to the island developing States mainly under UNDP-funded projects, both under its individual Country Programme and Inter-Country Programme.

165. The environmental aspects of transportation are of concern to the two specialized agencies with specific mandates in the field of transportation, ICAO and IMO, as well as to WHO, UNCHS, UNEP, the regional commissions and a number of other bodies and agencies of the United Nations system.

166. UNCTAD has carried out a study of the problem of interisland transport in archipelagic developing States and has provided technical advisory services for the development of an integrated computer-based information system for analysing shipping movements (in the Maldives).

167. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) provides technical assistance to small island developing States for the development of telecommunication networks. Funding is provided through UNDP financing, trust funds, or through ITU's own funds, in the case of least developed island States. Assistance is also provided on maritime communications and broadcasting.

168. The communications and information programmes of UNESCO are addressing several insularity issues, including the building up of communication infrastructure at the regional level, of island production capacities, and the potential use of the communication media (particularly satellites) in disaster and emergency warning and relief.

169. Under the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa, ECA is assisting the developing island States to improve their transport and communication systems and to physically link them with the other African countries.

V. Sustainable tourism development

170. Sustainable tourism development is promoted by many bodies within the United Nations system, particularly the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and UNEP. This is done primarily through joint publication of guidelines and handbooks and demonstration projects. Many architectural monuments add an additional tourist interest to island States. UNCHS has extensive experience in the conservation of architectural sites, including the rehabilitation of the surrounding areas and training of artisans.

171. WTO's large number of programmes are geared towards improving the tourism sector. Their programmes fall under the seven categories listed below:

(a) Development assistance: to intensify WTO's statutory task of assisting the developing countries by a more effective mobilization of the Organization's own resources and greater diversification of its operations, notwithstanding the unfavourable climate resulting from shifts in the technical cooperation mechanisms of the United Nations system;

(b) Regional representation: to facilitate the two-way flow of information between members and the WTO secretariat; to be alert at all times to regional tourism developments and the needs of members; to adjust action accordingly and make services to members more coherent;

(c) Education and training: to increase the professionalism of tourism education and training with the industry's national and international importance and according to the needs of member States;

(d) Environment and planning: to translate environmental concerns about tourism development into practical measures that will make tourism truly sustainable;

(e) Statistics, market research and documentation: to implement and develop further international recommendations concerning reliable and internationally comparable tourism statistics, including classification, guidelines, and methodology; to provide members with a comprehensive data framework so that they can do their own improved marketing plans and to assist them in formulating promotion policies; to create and make fully operational WTO's Documentation Centre as the hub of a tourism information and documentation system;

(f) Quality support services: to create conditions for a harmonious, competitive, and obstacle-free environment for tourism activities and to enhance tourism benefits for developing countries;

(g) Communications: to enhance the image of WTO as a credible resource for both public and private sector interests in the travel and tourism industry; to raise the status of tourism as a distinct international economic sector.

172. ECA is actively involved in assisting developing island States to promote and develop their tourism through the promotion of African cooperation. ESCAP assists tourism development in island developing States of Asia and the Pacific through feasibility studies, manuals, guidelines, and training workshops based on country case studies in small island environments.

173. ECLAC has undertaken for its Caribbean member countries a series of studies and has provided advisory services on tourism covering arrivals forecasting, the impact of tourism on the national social structure, the relationship between tourism, natural resources and environmental management, and the contribution of tourism to overall national economic and social development.

W. Financial resources and mechanisms

174. The United Nations system seeks to secure adequate flows of funds for environmentally sound development at national, regional and global levels. Initial financial commitments, financial flows, and arrangements to give effect to the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development from all available funding sources and mechanisms can be found in E/CN.17/1993/11 and E/CN.17/1993/11/Add.1. The World Bank, IFAD, IMF, UNDP, the regional development banks, specialized agencies, and other organizations contribute funding for sustainable development activities in their programmes or through special programmes.

175. Examples of the consideration of funding for sustainable development within the United Nations system include the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

to enable developing countries to participate in its activities and the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP's consideration of a Global Environmental Facility.

176. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) carries out most of its activities for small island developing States through its Western Hemisphere Department, the African Department, and Southeast Asia and Pacific Department, in the context of consultations, periodic intermediate staff visits, technical assistance (particularly in the fiscal and statistics areas), and in close collaboration with the regional banks.

177. IMF assistance to small island developing States has involved and will continue to focus on providing policy advice; making IMF financial resources available; providing technical assistance; and helping to catalyse international financial support.

178. A number of small island member States have borrowed from IMF to support structural adjustment programmes. Some have also made use of the compensatory financing facility, which provides additional financing to member countries experiencing balance-of-payments difficulties due to temporary factors largely beyond their control. Most of the small island member countries are eligible to use the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility, designed to provide balance-of-payments assistance to lower-income members undertaking programmes of structural adjustment.

179. The small island countries also make extensive use of IMF technical assistance in the area of monetary and fiscal management, legal drafting, and statistics. They in fact may have greater access to technical assistance than most other member countries when measured on a per capita basis or in relation to the IMF quota system.

180. The population of island countries being generally small, the level of their UNDP Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) is generally also small. The table lists small island developing countries and countries affiliated with AOSIS, along with their allocated IPFs during the fifth cycle (1992-1996). The national IPFs for these countries total $147 million, and with the subregional IPFs and multi-island IPFs for the Pacific and the Caribbean, respectively, UNDP-financed programmes amount to $188 million. This does not include financing obtained through non-IPF resources, such as Special Programme Resources, Global Environment Facility (GEF), trust funds or cost-sharing. Other UNDP-affiliated financial mechanisms, while not specifically designed for small islands, are applicable to them and include the Small Grants Programme financed through GEF, the Local Initiatives for Urban Environmental Programme, and the Partners-in-Development Programme.

Table. Participation of small island developing countries in UNDP

Country/Territory	Type of affiliation		Per capita GNP (US$) 1983	Per capita GNP (US$) 1989	I P F 4th (Millions of US$)	I P F 5th (Millions of US$)
Division for Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States						
Cyprus a/	SIDC	NCC	3 830	7 050	2.95	1.16
Malta	SIDC	NCC	3 480	5 050	1.48	0.58
Regional Bureau for Africa						
Cape Verde	SIDC	LDC	430	760	6.67	7.22
Comoros a/	SIDC	LDC	320	460	7.86	11.55
Mauritius a/	SIDC		1 140	1 950	4.34	3.91
Sao Tome and Principe a/	SIDC		340	520	3.29	4.20
Seychelles a/	SIDC		2 400	3 800	1.29	1.03
Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific						
Cook Islands	SIDC		1 160	1 550	1.20	1.08
Fed. States of Micronesia	SIDC		..	980	1.60	2.34
Fiji a/	SIDC		1 720	1 640	2.95	2.66
Kiribati	SIDC	LDC	460	700	2.10	2.33
Maldives a/	SIDC	LDC	230	420	5.11	6.82
Marshall Islands	SIDC		1 040	1 600	1.73	1.56
Nauru	SIDC	NCC	5 880	10 230	0.05	0.00
Niue	SIDC		1 030	1 800	0.86	0.77
Papua New Guinea a/			720	900	11.65	10.48
Samoa a/	SIDC	LDC	290	720	4.50	4.87
Singapore			6 790	9 100	3.55	0.00
Solomon Islands	SIDC	LDC	580	570	3.74	3.75
Tokelau	SIDC		540	830	1.20	1.20
Tonga	SIDC		770	910	1.66	1.66
TPPI/Palau	SIDC		..	1 070	0.36	0.33
Tuvalu	SIDC	LDC	600	650	1.13	1.66
Vanuatu	SIDC	LDC	700	860	1.91	2.29
Regional Bureau for Arab States						
Bahrain	SIDC	NCC	10 620	6 500	1.18	0.46
Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean						
Anguilla	SIDC		630	850	1.07	1.07
Antigua and Barbuda	SIDC		1 700	2 860	1.29	1.16

Country/Territory	Type of affiliation	Per capita GNP (US$) 1983	Per capita GNP (US$) 1989	IPF 4th (Millions of US$)	IPF 5th (Millions of US$)
Aruba	SIDC	8 460	6 750	0.39	0.15
Bahamas	SIDC NCC	6 330	11 370	1.42	0.00
Barbados a/	SIDC NCC	4 020	6 370	1.48	0.58
Belize		1 110	1 600	1.29	1.03
Bermuda	SIDC NCC	10 280	22 260	0.38	0.00
British Virgin Islands	SIDC NCC	2 600	7 400	0.26	0.10
Cayman Islands	SIDC	2 860	3 480	0.48	0.39
Cuba		1 910	1 500	12.11	10.90
Dominica	SIDC	1 010	1 630	1.36	1.22
Grenada	SIDC	1 050	1 450	1.29	1.16
Jamaica a/		1 390	1 260	4.43	3.99
Montserrat	SIDC	2 360	3 330	0.60	0.48
Netherlands Antilles	SIDC NCC	6 320	6 360	0.64	0.25
St. Helena	SIDC	1 480	530	0.47	1.41
St. Kitts and Nevis	SIDC	1 360	2 530	1.29	1.16
St. Lucia	SIDC	1 080	1 540	1.29	1.16
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	SIDC	780	1 100	1.92	1.92
Trinidad and Tobago a/	SIDC	6 510	3 160	2.36	1.89
Turks and Caicos Islands	SIDC	680	780	0.97	0.97
Totals				142.46	147.28

a/ UNDP field offices (16).

IPF Indicative planning figures
SIDC Small island developing country
NCC Net contributor country
LDC Least developed country

Abbreviations

ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
CARICOM	Caribbean Commonwealth Secretariat
CCST	Caribbean Council for Science and Technology
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COMAR	Coastal Marine Programme
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EEC	European Economic Community
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCOS	Global Climate Observing System
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environment Monitoring System
GESAMP	Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution
GLOSS	Global Sealevel Observing system
GOOS	Global Ocean Observing Programme
GO_3OS	Global Ozone Observing System
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICPP/SARD	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IHP	International Hydrological Programme
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INC/FCCC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change
INSULA	International Council for Island Development
IOC	See UNESCO/IOC
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPF	Indicative Planning Figures
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MAB	Man and the Biosphere
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
OCA/PAC	Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre (UNEP)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
PEDP	Pacific Energy Development Programme
SAP	Special Action Programme
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

TFAP	Tropical Forests Action Programme
TOGA	Tropical Oceans Global Atmosphere
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCO/IOC	UNESCO/International Oceanographic Commission
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU	United Nations University
WCP	World Climate Programme
WCRP	World Climate Research Programme
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO/PAHO	WHO/Pan American Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WOCE	World Oceans Circulation Experiment
WTO	World Tourist Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
WWW	World Weather Watch